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GOLD-HUNTING IN CHIRIQUI.

Arrival in this City of Two Chiriqui Explorers —Thrilling Story of their Explorations and Dangers by Sea, Field and Flood—Alleged Discovery of a Second California.

Some four months ago, it will be remembered, the staunch, sharp-pointed and fleet little schooner *Nautilus*, formerly in the United States Revenue service, left this City for Chiriqui, with a party of explorers, whose avowed purpose was to delve among the mountains and streams of Chiriqui, in search of gold. The oft-repeated story—older than the first printing of Robinson Crusoe, and till recent proofs to the contrary, by many deemed more fabulous—of mammoth golden shrouds being found around the skeleton forms of the aboriginal chiefs, and of huge ornaments of solid gold being deeply buried in the *huacas* with the entombed chieftains, stimulated the explorers to go forth on their gold-hunting mission. Upon the production of the *huacas* themselves, they placed very slim estimate. These ancient Indian tumuli, once the sacred depositories of vast and unheeded wealth, were long ago, they believe, rifled of the bulk of their precious contents by the earlier Spanish colonists and avaricious Mexicans. Leaving to dullard hands unrequited digging among the Indian mounds, they essayed a daring original project—discovery of the sources of the abundant gold from which these ancient hidden treasures were made. The spirit of bold adventure characterized the enterprise, and glowing visions of gleaming gold would have induced any number to have joined the expedition. But numbers were not wanted. Two pioneer Californians entered upon the matter as an individual enterprise. Associating with them two men also skilled in gold-hunting, they bought the *Nautilus*, newly rigged her, manned her, provisioned her, and started upon their sea-voyage in search of a new Eldorado. The secresy of the preliminary preparations, the roughness of their dress, and personal equipments of revolvers and bowie-knives, led at first to the suspicion that they were fillibusters bound on some illegal mission; but proper explanations to the United States Marshal dissipated these wrongful surmises, and they pushed to sea without hindrance, and with sails fully set before a spanking breeze. Nearly two months of the time that has intervened since the vessel departed this port, has been spent by the explorers amid the mountains, morasses and streamlets of Chiriqui, hunting gold-veins. Two of the exploring party are now in this City, having come back a few days ago to get others to join them, and to obtain a supply of proper machinery and other things requisite to enter successfully upon mining operations in the new and rich gold-diggings which they claim to have found. We give below a narrative of the experiences thus far of the explorers, as told from their own lips. Aside from the deep interest attaching to the expedition, from its having for its object the discovery of a new gold region, the narrative is full of thrilling interest from the many "moving accidents by flood and field" experienced by the adventurers, and descriptions given of the inhabitants, products and scenery of a territory, portions of which are as little known to the civilized world as the neighboring region about Yucatan and Vera Paz, in Central America.

Before entering upon our proposed narrative, we will briefly describe the explorers. As stated above, they are four in number. Their names are WM. HANCE, CHARLES G. B. COFFIN, Dr. HENRY BALL and SAMUEL GENTHER. Mr. HANCE, the oldest of the party, and chosen leader, is a rough, stern-looking man, nearly sixty years of age, and with rich endowment of health, courage, hair, whiskers, moustache, and high-topped boots. His passion for adventure is intense. On the breaking out of the California gold-fever in 1849, he was foremost on the ground. He dug the famous thirty-five pound nugget—the largest nugget ever found in California—worth $30,000—which was exhibited at a Bank in Wall-street, and caused a terrific rush of sordid ticket-buyers to the California steamship offices. Australia, Frazer River and Pike's Peak he has visited in turn, and now a new sphere of activity has opened for his restless energies. His past life gives proof that not so much sordid love of gain impelled him to the present enterprise, as the excitement and expansive character of the undertaking, giving daring and largeness to thought. Mr. COFFIN, who with Mr. HANCE planned the expedition, was also among the earliest arrivals in California. He there dug himself a splendid fortune, and most of the time since has been a traveling gentleman of elegant leisure, having traversed nearly every part of the habitable globe. The refining influences of his enlarged travel are apparent in his manner, and his conversation evinces one sharply observant of men and things. Although past middle-age, he looks much younger, his youthful appearance being enhanced by an almost total absence of beard, except a dim and shadowy moustache, which he incessantly strokes with sedulous, nursing care. His seeming youth and delicate form give an impression of effeminacy and weak nerves, but through his dark, restless eyes gleams consciousness of an independent manhood, and the purpose and will of one equally at home in the extremes of luxury and deprivation of every bodily comfort. Dr. BALL, like Mr. COFFIN, is a Bayard Taylor sort of man, his proclivity being to climb unclimbed acclivities, to see unseen seas, and warm his feet in the craters of volcanoes, where mortal feet never trod before. He is the Dr. BALL, who undertook on his own hook to traverse the summits of the White Mountains, who got lost in the attempt, and who, after being missing several days, was given up for starved or frozen to death, both of which came near being his fate. He has been a successful gold digger. His self-reliance, self-resource, industry and persistence, make him an invaluable associate. Mr. GENTHER is in the prime of life, possessed of a form like Hercules, and the vivacity of Boccaccio. Nobody could possibly be better conditioned by nature than he to join such an expedition. Brimful of hope and wit, he is the soul of the party. By profession he is an engineer, and formerly was employed on the steamer *Augusta*.

The *Nautilus*, having Messrs. HANCE, COFFIN, BALL and GENTHER as passengers, Capt. WOODFINE, as Commander, and a crew of five persons, left New-York on the 25th of last August. With fine breezes from the northward and pleasant weather, she glided rapidly on her journey until the twentieth day out, when a gale arose, which soon blew with a furiousness seldom experienced except in rounding one of the Southern Capes. For two days the storm continued without a change, and there was momentary expectation that the vessel, the exploring party and crew were about to be plunged forever into the depths of ocean. Enormous seas broke over the ship, the spare spars were washed overboard, the railings were swept away and the ship completely deluged. One of the sailors, the oldest and best of the crew, was blown from the rigging in the night, and for a moment his shrill voice was heard above the uproarious tumult of the lashing sea. It was useless to attempt to save him, and the attempt was not made. The explorers turned sailors,—prior sea-voyages made them quite apt seamen,—and for forty-eight hours they stood in the drenching rain without changing their clothing, and taking scarcely a mouthful to eat. The buoyancy of the vessel fortunately enabled her to weather the storm. It was off the cheerless coast of the Mosquito Kingdom that the storm was encountered, and no sheltered anchorage presenting itself as a place of safety, the vessel of course had to be kept in the open sea. The storm having subsided, the ship stood for the Zapadilla Keys, off the Boca del Tigré Channel, on the coast of Chiriqui. The Boca del Tigré harbor was made on the afternoon of the 18th of September, the wind blowing moderately from the westward, and the sun shining brightly. In a mood of eager hopefulness, the explorers looked toward the mountains in the distance, with their peaks rising majestically into the blue sky—the scene of their future labors and expected triumphal success. The harbor is wide, with sufficient depth of water for large vessels to ride in safety. The encompassing land forms a gentle, descending slope, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of stately trees, extending close to the water's edge. On either side stretch into view extended reefs and bluffs, while shutting out the view of the ocean are numerous islands and headlands, the latter natural breakwaters to the harbor, and together forming a mimic picture of the ancient Hesperides. Over the islands and mainland hovered multudes of birds of the richest plumage, and along the swell of the sea, which from the effects of the late storm still broke tumultuously upon the extended reefs, skimmed in erratic freedom wild sea fowls. In the deeper water a crowd of huge porpoises kept up a lively disporting. Notwithstanding the unrivaled nature of the Boca del Tigré harbor, it is rarely that vessels drop anchor there. Seeing the *Nautilus* working her way to the inner shore, a crowd of natives thronged toward the beach. Timidly keeping in the distance, they with suspicious eyes watched the vessel and every movement of those on board, at the same time looking wistfully at their lithe canoes tied by strips of bark to the mango trees.

The *Nautilus* lay to all night. On the morning of the 19th September, the explorers stepped foot upon the shores of Chiriqui. The natives ran like wild men at their approach. Mr. COFFIN immediately suspended a large gold cross about his neck. The effect was instantaneous—magical. Dropping on their knees before the revered symbol, they waited the approach of the strangers. Mr. HANCE explained the object of their mission, when the majority tendered them a cordial welcome. The explorers were not surprised to learn, as they had already anticipated as much, that they had been taken for a party of fillibusters in the service of Gen. WALKER, and that to this supposition was owing the precipitate flight following their landing. A good many of the natives, they were told, impressed with the same belief, fled inland on the evening previous, driving their cattle with them. In making known the fact that they had come thither on a gold-hunting tour, the explorers were sagaciously explicit upon the point, that they did not intend to disturb the *huacas*, for by this explicit statement, and the gold cross as an auxilliary, they knew they would avoid exciting the ill-feeling of the natives, who still protest against the disturbance of the *huacas* as a sacrilegious violation of the sacred graves of their ancestral chiefs—a protest so strenuously urged a few years ago, as to compel the issue of a proclamation forbidding any disturbance of the *huacas* by natives or foreigners, under severe penalty. A dead letter the proclamation now is, but the opposition is not entirely dead, although too weak to resist the stronger current, devotion to gold in the long run proving more potent and general than devotion to ancestral ashes. Having smoothed their way into the good graces of the opponents to grave-digging, and effected thereby avoidance of future manifold annoying hindrances, which this sire-revering faction are sure to visit upon grave-digging invaders, the explorers turned their attention to the selection of competent guides. This proved no easy matter. Any quantity stood ready to act, and all presenting similar pedal and muscular recommendations. At length, after a good deal of talk, and troublesome negotiation—the natives, grave-diggers, and anti-grave-diggers, being all endowed with as high appreciation of their services and good pay as municipal office-holders in New-York—two guides were selected. An old Indian trail, commencing at the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, was declared by the guides to be the best route to the mountains. Frenchman's Creek was five miles further up the coast.

Capt. WOODFINE was instructed to keep the *Nautilus* at her anchorage in the Boca del Tigré harbor, awaiting the return of the explorers. Providing themselves with their prospecting implements, a tent-cloth, changes of clothing, ammunition for their revolvers, provisions, well-filled liquor flagons, tobacco, pipes and matches, and adding one of the ship's crew to their number, the party now set out on their proposed prospecting pilgrimage. All were in splendid spirits and the day was exquisitely fine, with nothing to mar the prospect of continued pleasant weather except a faint cloud-streak to the north. Every one started forth exulting in the pleasing expectation of an easy and expeditious journey. Arrived at Frenchman's Creek, a point quickly reached, the Indian trail was entered upon. All the sylvan lore in the world to one uninitiated in forest explorations, would have failed to distinguish the trail from any random route that might have been taken, so closely intertwined was the undergrowing shrubbery and frequent obstructions of decaying logs and newly-prostrated trees. The guides, with the sharp eyes of olden Pequots or Onondagas, were unerring in the route, however, and struck the Rabello River at precisely the point previously indicated. Having reached the river, it was advised to build a raft, and try water navigation as the quickest and pleasantest mode of transit for the next ten miles—the total distance thus far traveled being eighteen miles—and then take up the trail again. The proposition found cheerful seconds. A few dexterous blows from an axe, and slight expenditure of talent in constructing and tying withes, and a water craft, pronounced competent for the emergency, was ready for launching. Tiring to the arms and patience, however, was poleing up the river, owing to the complex winding of the stream, its shallowness and muddy bed. The scenery was in the highest degree picturesque, but the low and stout branches of the mangroves, shooting to the middle of the river from either side, and compelling a perpetual sharp dodging of heads to save necks, did not permit any extended enjoyment of the scenic beauty. After a forward movement of some five miles through the river's tortuous windings, and as many hours of tortuous poleing and head movement, it was deemed advisable to lay by, pitch the tent, and call it a day's work. An olden experience was tent-life. The fire, supper, pipes, discussing plans, jokes, and refreshing slumber followed in proper sequence, and with hearty appreciation.

Following the further windings of the Rabello River, and dodging the mangrove branches, was renewed in the morning and made the forenoon's entertainment. At noon the Indian trail was resumed. After three hours' tugging through thickets and brambles there was a sudden halt. One of the guides had been bitten by a snake—the venomous crotalus. On the inner ancle of his right foot were two marks of the reptile's fangs. Mr. GENTHER instantly sucked the wounds with his mouth, and Dr. BALL applied caustics. These prompt remedies saved the man's life, but for five days he was a horrid object to look upon—the bitten leg swelling to double its natural size, his skin a deep livid hue, and his eyes rolling fearfully in their crimsoned sockets. A delay of a week followed this untoward calamity. This was provoking, and the setting in of the rainy season made it more so. The climax of provocation was yet to be attained. The two guides deserted. Here was a fix—an almost parallel predicament to that of the aeronaut THURSTON in the dense Canadian wilderness. What was to be done? The only thing that could be done was to work their way back to the Atlantic coast and make a new start. The attempt was made. It took just eleven days to accomplish the retrograde journey. Who shall describe those eleven days' experiences? There was no missing the way, for they did not know any way to miss. The constant sombre clouds and falling rain made the dense woods a thickening darkness. The matches got water-soaked and ruined, preventing the building of fires, and making ten-fold more dismal the long nights, and louder and deeper the wailings of the wind. Pluck, however, was not exhausted, but only a little dampened. Though suffering greatly, they bore all spiritedly, till good luck brought them again, fresh and buoyant as ever, on board the *Nautilus*.

A snug and sheltered inlet bordering the *hacienda* of a Mr. CHEWITT, at a point ten miles up the coast, the *Nautilus* now headed for. Thence the explorers immediately made their second attempt to reach the mountains. This time the attempt was successful, but not without its difficulties and perils. Securing two guides who proved to be trusty, another Indian trail was pursued. In following the latter trail the Guarumo River was crossed sixteen times in two days. The river bed and some minor tributary streams were prospected, but no gold indications discovered. In the tangled wilderness were met occasional tokens of olden civilization, and abrupt physical changes, such as ruined archways, marine shells, and tide marks. Once in a while the cane hut of some native would rise to view—natives who never before had seen the face of white men—who yet spoke an Indian dialect, and who looked as wonderingly on the watches, jewelry and clothing of their strange visitors, as would the unvisited inhabitants of any of the Galapagos group of islands. Around these huts were patches of luxuriant sugar cane, banana, pineapple and plantain trees. Nearing the mountain passes, game became abundant. The mountain deer, the moucha or wild cow, and the wara or wild hog, fled in droves through the ravines, and on the rich slopes flitted wild turkeys, quails and partridges. Birds of Paradise abound, and are much larger than those of India. Monkeys chattered from the tree-tops.

For miles along the mountains the explorers prospected for gold. They claim to have hit upon better diggings than were ever found in California, but the localities they refuse to specify. In clambering about the mountains they several times narrowly escaped tumbling over precipices. The ascent of Mount Sarah, the highest of the Cordilleras range in that vicinity, came near costing Dr. BALL his life. A rock upon which he was standing suddenly gave way, and he went tumbling two hundred feet down a declivity, before he could catch hold of anything that would support his weight. Had he fallen a few rods further, he would have reached the edge of a precipice several hundred feet high, beyond which there would not have been any possible earthly salvation for him. The view from the top of Mount Sarah, Mr. COFFIN, who has ascended Mount Blanc and stood on the top of Mount Rhigi, declares to be as fine as the finest Switzerland views. Securing abundant samples of their gold diggings, both dust and quartz, and marking privately the placers to be worked in future, the explorers turned their backs upon the auriferous mountains. These samples have been sent on to Washington since Messrs. COFFIN and GENTHER's return to this City, for the inspection of President BUCHANAN and Secretary FLOYD. The section they canvassed, they asert, has never been explored before. Its distance from Gomez and Rugabita, where the *huacas* are principally located, has precluded the hypothesis that the original gold was excavated so far away.

On their return, the explorers took a roundabout course, for the purpose of seeing more of the country, visiting the *huaca* diggings and additional prospecting. They made stops at Caldero, Dolago, David, and Boca del Toro. At David they were entertained by the Governor of Chiriqui in generous and handsome style. They met there Mr. PIERSON, agent of the Pacific Mail Company, and Mr. JOHNSON, who cut down the first tree on the Panama road. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Panama road, was also there. Mr. PIERSON was once with KIT CARSON, and knew JOHN BROWN in Kansas. At Boca del Toro they fell in with Mr. PETER SHEPHARD, son of the original PETER SHEPHARD, who received the large grant of land bordering the upper coast of Costa from the King of the Mosquito Kingdom. Young, tall, and swarthy, like a Creole, he was a leading jolly bachelor existence, attending to his ship-yard and extended *hacienda*, the latter in a fine state of cultivation. Intelligent and appreciative, he set before them the best of liquors and segars, and gave them a ride in a canoe, just received as a present from the Mosquito King, who has held the reins of government over the Mosquito Kingdom since the elder SHEPHARD's death. The canoe was thirty-five feet long, seven feet broad, and hewed out of a solid cedar log.

Part of their journey was by the new Chiriqui road, as it is called, through which it was difficult to procure guides to pilot them, on account of the superstition of the natives, who believe it fatal to pass over the road. They visited the *huaca* diggings at the Boquet. They saw some earthen-ware takenout the graves, but no gold. As the rainy season was still on, the digging was pursued, however, to great disadvantage. Some Americans from Panama, a few Frenchmen, and about a score of Germans, were there, but the net exhibit of their labors held out no inducement for tarrying. More satisfied than ever that the *huacas* afforded but poor pickings, they thence proceeded directly for the *Nautilus*, which, meantime, had been taken to Boca del Toro for repairs.

The route from the Boquet lay through a most charming section of the country, through grand forests abounding in every variety of live oak, suberb mahogany trees, rosewood, satinwood and tall cedars; through immense orange, lemon, banana, plantain and pineapple groves, and here and there extended prairies dotted with waving corn, cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. Having little else to do, they indulged in game-shooting by the way, and collected samples of bituminous coal from native beds, claimed to be equal to Liverpool cannel; a species of silk grass, said to be longer, stouter, and superior to the Manila for rope-manufacturing; wild potatoes, alleged to be as large and as good eating as cultivated Jerseys, and huge balls of wild cotton picked from trees of the size of apple-trees, and declared to be equal to the cotton productions of South Carolina. On the 9th of November the explorers were on board the *Nautilus* again. Leaving Mr. HANCE and Dr. BALL at Boca del Toro, the *Nautilus* took Messrs. COFFIN and GENTHER to Aspinwall, from which place the latter took the earliest passage by steamer to this city. Altogether, the explorers were in Chiriqui seven weeks and two days, most of the time experiencing rainy weather, and sleeping under a tent. Notwithstanding the drawbacks to comfort incidental to gold prospecting and camp life in wet weather, they had, according to the story of Mr. COFFIN and Mr. GENTHER, a "jolly good time." The story as given above speaks for itself. Although crowded into one-third the space it might be made to fill, and omitting necessarily much of a spicy and readable character, nothing essential has been omitted beyond what can readily be guessed at. Mr. COFFIN and Mr. GENTHER expect to return to Chiriqui in a few days, after securing the needed mechanical appliances for extended mining. They join their associates at Boca del Toro, and thence hurry to their marked places among the mountains. They say they have discovered a second California, and no doubt they have. Their own return enhances, of course, the credibility of their statements. Their sanguine expectations as to the final pecuniary result, however doubtingly regarded now by the reader, cannot long remain in uncertainty in this age of quick travel, fast dissemination of news, and eager watching for splendid speculations.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Ten years ago the very name of a "Christmas book" was a disgust to all true lovers of literature. It implied then a strange sort of typographical monster, sprung from the ashes of the decayed Annual; a thing of golden shreds and purple patches, made up to catch the eye alone, without one second thought bestowed upon the heart and brain, which other books appeal to, and in which true authors make their abiding-place. Such productions fell emphatically into CHARLES LAMB's Pariah caste of "books that are no books,"—even more emphatically, indeed, than the London Annuals to which they had succeeded. For the older-fashioned Annuals drew into themselves something of the real literature of their day. The crimson, silken covers of the *Keepsake*; the gilded morocco of the *Friendship's Offering* and the *Book of Beauty*, closed upon graceful verses from gifted pens, and delicate fancies from pencils grown now immortal. BYRON and SCOTT, COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH disdained them not, nor STANFIELD and ETTY and WILKIE. They exhaled, indeed, an overpowering odor of the soft Belgravian *boudoirs*, but they were far from being utterly unworthy the best company which they kept. They were fops of books, but by no means empty fops. In a word, they were in literature very much what men like D'ORSAY were in life. Their successors were of a lower strain. These were fellows who carried all their fortunes on their backs: poor creatures, burnished and gilded into a drawing-room presentability, but intrinsically dull, stupid, insignificant—a company of sumptuous twaddlers. All this we have changed Within the last three or four years, the Christmas-book has been rising with tremendous rapidity in the social scale. In the place of *Beauties of the Koran*, or *Courts of Genghis-Khan*, we are beginning now to have exquisite editions of sterling works—"things of beauty" to the mind as well as to the sight; and the "gift-books" which heap our publishers' and booksellers' shelves to-day are, for the most part, books which are gifts indeed—books which no man need be ashamed to have given, and no man (we use the word generically, and not sexually) ashamed or angry to have received. The development of a genuine artistic taste, in the English and American public, which is thus indicated, deserves at least a passing word of satisfaction from every conscientious critic who holds it part of his vocation to mark and aid the general upward movement of the popular mind.

The number of really beautiful and attractive books which the present season has brought forward is less striking than their almost uniform advance in the great essentials of true artistic beauty and attractiveness over the books of previous years. We have nothing indeed so thoroughly characteristic, nothing which challenges such a specific place for itself in praise or blame, as the illustrated Tennyson of a year ago; but we have more and better illustrated books from American houses than have ever before graced a single Christmas-tide. We have already spoken of several of these books, as for instance, the reproduction of KAULBACH's admirable etchings, with GOETHE's poem of *Reynard the Fox*, and the APPLETON's new collection of "Favorite Ballads," in which an over-weight of MACKAY and the like tin-plate-workers in verse is redeemed by so many true and exquisite poems.

From Philadelphia Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co. have followed up their last year's volume of *Distinguished Poets* with a stately and splendid volume, entitled a *Gallery of English and American Female Poets*. This collection, which brings together the "sweet utterances" of a fair company of lady minstrels, from Mrs. HEMANS and Miss HANNAH MORE to Miss ALICE CAREY and Miss HANNAH GOULD, has been made with great apparent catholicity of taste, and it is adorned with engravings often more than worthy of the text which they accompany. LEUTZE, READE, HUNTINGTON, HICKS, have all been laid under contribution by the American muse; TURNER and LANDSEER do homage to her English sister; and the burin has been loyal to the pencil. LANDSEER contributes his portrait of Mrs. NORTON, (a trifle wild as a likeness, and very wildly engraved, be it noted,) and HICKS his most accurate and speaking portrait of MARGARET FULLER. The bibliopegist can hardly quarrel with the binding up of this casket, in point either of solidity or subdued richness of appearance.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., among their other treasures, offer us "The Most Excellent Historie of the *Merchant of Venice*, written by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE."

"To wit, beside commends and courteous breath, gifts of rich value." With SHAKESPEARE in his most real and incomparable comedy—and the artists, paper makers, printers and binders, at their holiday best, even the friends of JOHN BUNYAN—those wise fellows who said "Not so"—might heartily approve "this book.'

The "Merchant of Venice," on the stage always vexatious from its faults of construction, is especially a closet-comedy for "them of rich leisure." It possesses a high tragic interest which the reader entirely enjoys, contemplating its whole progress with the most comfortable satisfaction; for when those with whom the reader sympathizes are in their day of danger, they sustain themselves with so noble a tone of honorable friendship that it would be scarcely possible to regret what brings it out, and then the trouble is too brief to excite a positive pain; while the subsequent tribulation of the Jew is personally gratifying to all. This play is also the play of plays for lavish poetic expression. It is full of fine lines, wherein one may "get glimpses that will make him less forlorn" of noble thought and generous feelings, often a quaint and dainty idealism, and oftener still, the most delicate wit—the very swans-down feather of sportive fancy.

The present edition is illustrated with twenty very fine engravings on wood, and numerous curious little head and tail pieces. Five of the large illustrations are drawn by BIRKET FOSTER, the great English master of this style of art that is fast growing into the dimensions of a "School." There is great vivacity and *movement* in the drawing entitled "St. Mark's-place," and this is the more notable as it is in a style in which we very seldom see a success; but the very finest of all these fine drawings is that of "The Garden," in the second act. Here the artist has caught the most insubstantial spirit of "the pageant"—the lazy poplars sleep and dream—the lady's dress rustles in the breeze, and the breeze itself rises and falls in the spraying sparkle of the fountain; a quiet haze of moonlit languor drowses over the whole scene. Altogether, in composition, tone, expression, this drawing is a *chef d'œuvre*.

It is sufficient to say that the form of the book is worthy of its spirit. It is printed on heavy tinted paper, and the binding is of the richest kind.

Not altogether a "beauty book" is Mr. EHNINGER's collection of *Autograph Etchings by American Artists*. This collection, published by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., of this city, contains twelve original etchings, by as many different American artists, each one intended or supposed to illustrate a verse or versicle from one of our more or less popular poets. DURAND opens the gallery with a somewhat hasty sketch of what is averred to be a shady pool, hidden beneath the sceptre of what is decidedly not "a blue-budded ash." KENSETT, LEUTZE, DARLEY, EASTMAN JOHNSON, CASILEAR, GIFFORD, DANA, (whose clever sketches of French coast scenery we have noticed at several of our later Academy exhibitions,) MIGNOT and EHNINGER follow, with drawings of varied merit. The decided interest of the collection lies in the peculiar photographic process by which, as Mr. EHNINGER expresses it, "the artist in the act of drawing literally engraves his own design." This process, under the exacter name of photoglyphy, has been developed and applied in Great Britain, but Mr. EHNINGER'S series of autographic etchings is a virtual introduction of the whole subject to our own public. It has therefore an extrinsic value which should commend his book to all interested in the progress of the economy of art. Some of the drawings, as, for instance, JOHNSON'S "Wigwam," have a singularly picturesque charm of their own. The face of the squaw in this drawing is worthy of the artist of the "Old Kentucky Home," now become so familiar to the public through Mr. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS' excellent photographic reproduction of that very remarkable picture.

Boston, represented by the Moxonian house of TICKNOR & FIELDS, is, of course, not behind-hand in this race of bibliopoles. Foremost among the contributions of this house let us place their illustrated edition of that most worthy and honorable book, *Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby*. With the best imaginable will and more or less felicity of pencil, Mr. L. G. MEAD has outlined the masculine humanities of TOM BROWN's healthy and honest genius. For old and young alike no better, wiser and more noble gift need be asked or offered than so fair a copy of so fair a book. Fit companion of its high modern chivalry is the gracious soul of SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, embalmed in a singularly refined and tasteful volume of illuminated typography, by the Messrs. BURNHAM, also of Boston. This, which hardly comes perhaps, under the head of "illustrated literature," is yet a "Christmas book" of the best stamp, since it carries in itself the whole beauty of Christian manhood, set forth in the fancies and the feelings of the true gentleman whom old GABRIEL HARVEY baptized the "Secretary of eloquence." The body of the book does no discredit to its spirit which is to say for it all that can be said, and mark it as "apples of gold in pictures of silver." once more rousing himself to speech, and "shoots

As much may be said for the goodly army of poets in blue and gold whom TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, and C. S. FRANCIS & Co., of this City, have been arranging so carefully for the last twelvemonth. Mr. FRANCIS accompanies his varied editions of Mrs. BROWNING'S Poems with a photographic portrait of the authoress, which of itself would make a pleasant little gift.

Shall we call Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE'S careful reproduction of that quaint old satire, *Till Owlglass*, which has been issued by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS in a holiday suit of good embossed azure, a Christmas book? Thanks to the delicately-tinted paper, the clear, pure type, and ALFRED CROWQUILL'S comical pencil, it is certainly pleasant enough to the eye, while the substance of the book is apt alike at Christmas and Midsummer. Till that millenial day shall dawn on which all the fools are to die, this old German "mirror of owls" may be as profitably used by modern Americans as by mediæval Teutons. *Till Eulenspiegel* makes a very natural link for us between the Christmas books of the larger and those of the lesser children, but we fairly recoil from the task of marshaling and inspecting the absolute regiment of "little people's books" which is assembled here before us. In a general way we may say of them, that their numbers have increased immensely, without deteriorating their quality; indeed, so far as we have been able to glance through them, we have been struck with a decided general improvement in the moral tone of books of this class. The vapid Poor-Richardism and good-boys-with-plum-cake-rewarded philosophy, which threatened to supersede the healthy, imaginative story-telling of forty years since, are decidedly disappearing. We are getting back to facts and fun, which, wisely administered, make the best possible food for young minds. Still, as nothing should be more a matter of conscientious criticism than the books one recommends for the use of children, we can speak only of the few of these new productions on which we have been able to make up a judgment. MAYNE REID, through Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, sends the boys another of his hearty books of travel and adventure, under the name of the *Boy Tar*, full of sea and shore, and of a sincere feeling for nature. From the same publishers, too, we have a certain *Annual for Boys*, by Mr. H. C. KINGSTON, which strikes us favorably; and a sketch of the *Crusades and Crusaders*, by Mr. EDGAR, which has been carefully prepared, and barring a little hazardous preachiness, may be safely spoken of. The *Little Commodore*, too, published by SHELDON & Co., is a wholesome, pleasant book, evidently from the pen of a lady, which describes the first voyage of a lad with his father, a naval captain, to the Mediterranean, Spain, Gibraltar, Syria, and the Pyramids, with an attractive ease and vivacity of style. Mr. ABBOTT launches two or three more of his well-known packet-line of boys' books. Miss ALICE SEYMOUR'S pleasant sketches of *Christmas at Glenwood*, and *Easter at Glenwood*, deserve attention; and a pretty tale of a *Gray African Parrot* speaks for itself, like Miss EDGEWORTH'S stories, by its very title. Our readers will see, then, that if they cannot find what they seek in the way of intellectual gifts for their friends and families, the fault must be charged to the "embarrassment of wealth," rather than to the indifference of the public purveyors.

Incidents for Christmas.

SCENES IN THE DAILY LIFE OF YOUNG NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Comparatively few of your readers can know anything of the great life of poverty underneath the surface of society in this City. It is difficult to imagine that there are so many hundreds and thousands, who rise up in the morning and know not where they shall sleep at night, or where they shall get their bread for the day.

It is hardest of all to think of a child, homeless, in a whole city full.

Let any one of your readers fancy one of the bright-eyed little fellows at his own table, or the sweet little girls that make the house merry to him, really *living* on the street, wandering about and begging bread at rich men's doors, laying the weary young head on straw, in some open box, shivering in wintry storms, and bedraggled and muddy, and wet and hungry—then he would appreciate what so many little creatures go through with in New-York.

Our office is thronged now with houseless and needy children, begging for food, or clothes, or work. But it is not alone poverty that drives them to seek a home in our Society. Many of them are really anxious to do better in life. Sometimes parents, too poor to support them, bring them to us, fearing the dangers of the street. A good instance of this occurred lately. A remarkably bright, intelligent little fellow was sent by the Society to the West. He seemed much superior to the usual class of street boys, and the employer not understanding why his mother should have sent him to the country, wrote to ask her what inducements had been applied to her to gain her consent. She answered that the inducements were a half a dozen words she had heard from the lad. In speaking of three of his intimate companions, he had said that one had already been sent to the House of Refuge, another to the Penitentiary, and another to Sing Sing. This was warning enough to her. She hastened to the office with the boy. How many lads who would have been thieves, or burglars, or vagrants in the City, have thus been started on new courses!

We have now been at work nearly seven years, and we can begin to see the permanent effects of our system. During this Winter, a street boy who was sent out by us six years ago, has returned to visit us. He is now a respectable young man, member of the Methodist Church, having a little property of his own, and he desired to take a homeless boy from the office to bring up for an industrious life, even as he himself had been aided by others.

We hear from some others of the boys who are teachers, others farmers, others manufacturing workmen, telegraph operators, and in every sort of useful and active business. They are generally absorbed into the country communities, so that no one knows that they ever came from a charitable society.

Many of the girls are married, and settled in respectable situations in life.

Perhaps many of your young readers, in these happy Christmas days, as they gather about the bright firesides, and enjoy the good things from so many kind hands, would like to feel that they were making a merry Christmas for some little hungry and houseless child, and would give the best of all gifts at this season, the money which will send him to a good home. Surely the Christmas meal would be happier, to think that the hungry and deserted were having a brighter day for their little gifts. How many, perhaps, would like to give clothes, or bedding, or food—even old garments would make many comfortable in this cold season.

To show what is really the need among this class, I add ome simple sketches, taken from our journal of the children who come in such numbers to our office. They are not different from hundreds we have on our books, and we give them almost in the language in which they told their own stories.

Who that is fortunate will be willing to reach out a hand to these little unfortunate ones?

THE LITTLE ENGLISH ORPHAN.

MAY 11, 1859.—A little good-humored boy, very frank and prepossessing in his manner, presented himself to-day at the office to ask for a home in the country. WILLIAM is an orphan boy. Was born in London. Father died in England, and mother in America about nine months ago. She had been a good mother, for she had never put a step-father over him. Stayed all round every where he could; had often no place to stay in. Sometimes slept outside a saloon near the Bowery on straw. The rain sometimes came down and wetted him. Other boys used to sleep with him on the straw. They had another companion, a little black dog, that used to sleep next the wall. He did not care to go round like the boys to hunt up "his grub," so the little dog died of starvation, for he couldn't be got to move out of the bed of straw. WILLY went round to "make money." Sometimes sold wood, sometimes sold the *Express*, sometimes, but not often, blackened boots. Worked on a farm for a short time, and was said to be very smart. Used to milk the cow and drive her out to pasture. He heard at last of the Newsboys Lodging-house in this way. He heard some of the newsboys' talking in the streets about the Lodging-house. He followed one of them, and asked Mr. O'CONNOR's permission to stay, and this having been given, he had a considerable supper of bread and coffee. His hair is red and cut short; he wears an old blue jacket half denuded of its sleeves, and pants which descend very little below his knees.

He was sent to a good home in the West with Mr. O'CONNOR.

A DESERTED BOY.

SEPT. 20.—SIMON O'N. is a Dublin boy, about 14 years of age. Father died about four months ago. Mother took in washing after father died, but was unable to get along. SIMON was always too small to work at anything, so sometimes he stayed at home, and sometimes he went to school. Mother thought she would get along better if she should have another husband, so she entertained a strong notion of getting married. So, what does she do, but leaves SIMON one day in a grocery-store with a basket of clothes she had washed and ironed, and made herself scarce at once. She went off, he was sure, (here he shook his head in a positive manner,) to get married—she had told the neighbors she wouldn't be long a widow. She had sold out her furniture before this. SIMON left the clothes with the gentleman to whom they belonged. SIMON was sure she had no natural affection. "She didn't care much about me, anyhow," said he.

When he found that mother had disappeared to a certainty, he was quite perplexed what to do; he had no home—night came on—he had no friends in New-York; he was hungry and weary. He has two uncles, but one of them is foreman and the other moulder in a brick-yard up the country. SIMON went to a station-house for lodging, and slept there. Next day he went over to Brooklyn, and got work in a glass-house, but having no shoes, the hot glass burned his feet; he left, after the third night, came over to New-York the day before yesterday, and found out the Newsboys' Lodging-house. SIMON had only an old check shirt and pair of dirty pants for clothes. His face is browned by the weather; he has bright eyes.

A LITTLE SLEEPER-OUT IN COW BAY.

OCT. 13, 1859.—DANIEL O'H., a pale-faced, dark-eyed boy, about 12 years of age, was brought to the office this afternoon by a companion, another homeless lad who found his way hither yesterday morning. DANIEL's face is sharp and expressive, but his manner is innocent. The following is his story in his own words:

"I was born in Henry-street, New-York. Father died a year and three months ago, but mother is only three months dead. Father used to make candles, and poor mother, after his death, used to work on a machine to support me. My brothers, two little fellows, died before her. When she died, I had no place to live in. I slept about sometimes in the markets. I often thought of my mother when I lay down in these sort of places; not so often of my father, for he once cleared me out. The way of it was, mother wished to keep me at school; father wished to have me doing something to get money, and turned me out at last in spite of mother. Then I went about selling soaps, and spent a good deal of my time round the old Bowery Theatre; sometimes I used to go into the play; I slept everywhere. There is a place about the Five Points called Cow Bay. I was brought there to sleep one night by another boy. An ugly place I soon found it to be. We slept in a little alley on some wet straw. I was wakened up often by fighting men in the old houses around. I slept there a good many times. By and bye I missed some of the boys from Cow Bay. I couldn't tell what became of them. I heard some of 'em got 'prisoned, and others went to sleep somewheres else. I went home to mother when father was sick. Soon after mother died, and then I was homeless again. I slept last night on a haystack in Brooklyn. Don't know where I should sleep to-night if I hadn't come here."

This little fellow was neatly dressed and washed and sent off to a country home.

He was sent to a home in the West. He has a good deal of natural intelligence, and we believe he will do well in his new home.

A LITTLE WANDERER.

OCT. 20, 1859.—EDWARD F——, a wretched little boy 11 years old, was sent to the office from the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He lost his parents about six months ago. "When father was gone," said he, "I began to have my hard times. I sometimes went all day without anything to eat, and at nights I slept in old wagons, under stoops and in coal boxes. I had no bed for a long time. At first I thought this very hard, but by and by, when I got used to it, I didn't cry or fret so much about it. I always slept alone. Other boys had places where they lay together, but I always found a place—a wagon, or coal box—for myself. Sometimes I made pennies by carrying little things for people, and then had a dinner or a supper. Sometimes I worked for a woman as a water-carrier, and sometimes I got clothes from her. When mother was alive I used to go to school." This sharp little fellow wore an old dirty gray jacket, with the sleeves hanging from his elbows.

Little Eddie is now doing well with a Western farmer. C. L. B., No.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Symptoms of Excitement at the South and at the North.

Martial and Lynch Law Absolute in the Slave States.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

REACTION IN VIRGINIA.

DRIFT AND PURPOSE OF VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

It may be gratifying to your readers to learn that the sentiment in this City is now undergoing a favorable reaction from the high pitch of excitement which has surrounded us ever since the Harper's Ferry outbreak. Our people are rapidly regaining their accustomed equanimity, and we seldom see any more gatherings of people in squads of fifteen or twenty about the public houses and on the street corners, discussing vehemently the reigning topic of the day. The coolest men in Petersburg gave way to the general indignation which pervaded all classes of our citizens, and it is to be fervently hoped that the day is far distant when our people shall ever have a similar cause to disturb their domestic tranquillity. The leading question which may be read in every eye is, What shall we do in the future? Disunion, which formerly sounded to us as something afar off, seems now to appear a thing of necessity.

We have all along looked for a return of reason and sound sense on the part of the people in the Free States about this eternal Slavery agitation. But it looks as if the further we go the worse we fare, and in the minds of a majority of our citizens despair has taken the place of hope. I do not believe the people of the Northern States are fully mindful of the amount of insult and abuse they are continually heaping upon our devoted heads through the Press and the Pulpit, all about our institutions, which surely ought not to concern them as much as they do. There is nothing left to the South but to act on the defensive or give up Slavery at the dictation of the North. This being the only alternative, the question rests with the North. This apparent hostility of the North towards the South is all the work of fever-heat politicians and sensation demagogues.

I must frankly confess that the South has been nearly as much to blame for this condition of affairs as the Northern people. However, since this excitement and outbreak are the result of an unhealthy and morbid state of politics, I see no mode of remedying the existing state of affairs, except by revolutionizing to some extent the politics of the country. This can easily be done, in my judgment, by bringing forward boldly and promptly the conservative elements of both sections of the Confederacy, through unhackneyed and representative men, whose past career shows confidence. The negro is not the only question about which the American people are interested. Our people are tired of this subject, and from the bottom of their hearts they pray for repose.

The politicians of Virginia are very busy just now, speechifying and spouting about their favorites—WISE and HUNTER. To hear them talk one would suppose the country could not survive a day unless WISE or HUNTER could be elected President in 1860.

Yet strange as it may appear, the farmers and merchants of Virginia, at least nine men out of ten, believe that the greatest man the Old Dominion can boast is JOHN B. FLOYD, BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War. I suppose the reason FLOYD is not popular with the politicians is, that he will not talk nigger all the time. FLOYD is a man of great force of character, and it is impossible to get him to straddle a hobby. He made us an excellent Governor, without noise or bluster, and is therefore very popular with the people of this State. The ruling idea here at this time is non-intercourse with the North with our business relations; but the trouble about this is, that our leading tobacconists are connected with firms in your City, and it makes the effort work very awkwardly.

Besides this, the Petersburgh people are very partial to New-York City. We like the old Knickerbocker stock, and it would be to us a sad hour when we should be compelled to sever our business relations with the people of New-York City. We have only to trust that this storm will soon be quieted, and that the people of the Old Dominion and the Empire State will stand shoulder to shoulder in the bonds of union and friendship, one and inseparable, now and forever.

BLUE RIDGE.

DEPARTURE OF THE THREE HUNDRED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says:

"The medical students of this city number about fourteen hundred, about six hundred and fifty of whom come from south of Mason & Dixon's line. In yesterday's issue we published the proceedings of the meeting, at which the participants resolved to leave *en masse* for their Southern homes. The debates, as we gave them, were correct, with one exception, and that was a statement that President FELTON, of the Baltimore Road, had 'chalked the hats' of the retiring students. As Mr. FELTON is now in New-Orleans it was impossible, and the fact is that their passage forward was paid by parties in Richmond, who agreed with the company for their transportation.

The bustle of students about the city, yesterday, was especially noteworthy, and the preparations for departure were made in good earnest. A little over two hundred of them, it is supposed, left last night by the night train. It was expected that they would go in a body to the depôt. This was not the case. They left their boarding-houses in knots of four or five together, their baggage having principally been sent on in advance. Mingling as they did with the other passengers—for there was no special train for them—they only served to swell out the ordinary number of passengers, and there was not the least occasion for the services of the police force that had been dispatched to the depôt. They left the city, merely shaking its dust from their feet, and without any bravado whatever.

Some of the departing students informed us that about two hundred more would follow in a day or two. In other quarters equally reliable, we are informed that the more intelligent among them are already repentant of their hasty determination, and will reconsider their precipitate intention. It is greater to say that both at the Jefferson and the University a considerable number of students—and by far the most respectable—are still pursuing their studies, and have no idea of abandoning the sterling institutions of which they have become matriculants. To these the course of the seceders is strongly censured."

The Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has issued the following card:

"In order to correct the erroneous statements which have been published with reference to the number of students who have recently left the University of Pennsylvania, it is deemed proper to inform the friends of the institution, that, out of a medical class numbering considerably over five hundred, only eighteen of its members, so far as can be ascertained, have withdrawn from the University.

R. E. ROGERS, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

In commenting upon this card, the *North American* of yesterday throws out a suggestive hint, as follows:

"That there has been gross wrong somewhere in connection with the inflammable passions of young men, who had been previously excited beyond the exercise of a sober judgment, is now certain, and it may be hoped that means will be speedily taken to detect and expose those who have been guilty of it. It should turn out to be true, as is more than asserted already, *that Drs. Luckett and Maguire, to promote personal ends of their own, have instigated the seceding students to the course they have adopted*, no terms of denunciation can be too strong for their conduct. As soon as we can get possession of reliable facts we shall have something to say in this connection."

The *Press* publishes the resolutions adopted at the students' meeting, as follows:

Whereas, We have left our homes and congregated in this city, with a view to prosecute our medical studies, and having become fully convinced that we have erred in taking this step; that our means should have been expended, and our protection afforded to the maintenance and advancement of institutions existing in our own sections, and fostered by our own people:

Resolved, That we in a body, or as many as approve of the act, secede from the institutions in which we have severally matriculated, return to the South, and herein pledge ourselves to devote our future lives and best efforts to the protection of our common rights, and the promotion of our common interests.

Resolved, That in taking this step, we disclaim any personal animosities, and deprecate any political agitation.

Resolved, That we tender our grateful acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks to Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia; Dr. L. S. JOYNES, Dean of the Virginia Medical College, at Richmond; HENRY R. FRIST, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of South Carolinia; to President ROBINSON, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and all others who have extended to us the substantial encouragement and aid so essential to the furtherance and successful accomplishment of our enterprise.

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation, and will cheerfully welcome to the South any Northern student who will subscribe to the previous resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to all Northern Medical Colleges for the benefit of Southern students who may have matriculated in them.

Resolved, That the Southern papers generally be requested to publish the proceeding of this Convention.

DECLINE OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

THE RESULTS OF TEN YEARS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following suggestive article on the decline of Slavery in Missouri:

"A gang of 51 negroes, mostly females, left a slave-yard on Sixth street yesterday, bound South. They were all in a healthy condition, and were collected from various counties of the State. The event prompts us to enter into the progress of Slavery in this city and county, and we find that as a local institution it is growing comparatively "small by degrees and beautifully less." Our readers will remember the table of taxable property in this county, which we published on Tuesday morning. It gave the aggregate number of slaves for 1859 at 3,616, valued at $1,038,920. The number is a small increase on last year's return, but considering the depôt that is made of this city for the sale of negroes, who in their transit from the interior to the South are concentrated here from time to time, the increase is not at all alarming to the friends of Free Labor.

To show the matter in its true light, it is only necessary to state that *seven years ago there were five hundred more slaves in the county of St. Louis than there are to-day.* We find from the statement of taxable property in 1851, that the total number of slaves was 4,110, that year, against 3,616 in 1859. Their value in 1852 was $1,180,698, against the valuation in 1859, of $1,038,920. The number fluctuated more or less in intervening years, as in 1857, when there were nearly five hundred less than in 1851, and in 1854 over one hundred more than in 1853. The main fact, however, is apparent that Slavery is decreasing surely and rapidly in the city and county. It has none of the elements which impel the great industrial interests—manufactories, mills, stores, buildings, population, and everything else calculated to advance a State or a City, multiply every day; but Slavery flickers and declines. It is practically abolishing itself.

Ten years ago the slave property in St. Louis represented about one-twentieth of the entire taxable property, real and personal, of the county. To-day it represents less than one-ninetieth! In 1849 there were 3,490 slaves, valued at $1,000,500, and the total valuation of property at that time was a fraction less than $20,000,000—so that slave property was in the proportion of one to twenty, compared with other property, while this year the aggregate value of real and personal property is over $91,000,000, or as ninety to one. These statistics are taken from figures on file in the records of the county. They may be relied upon as facts to prove the certain absorption of the interests of slave owners in the more reliable and substantial interests which belong to them as manufacturers, merchants, and real estate owners. A few years hence the value of slave property will be a very insignificant item in the millions upon our tax list, and in the ordination of the future it is certain to disappear altogether. The progress of white labor is running out that of the slave, and no human agency can that progress now arrest. There are only two or three slave pens for the exchange and sale of this class of property in the city; whereas, a few years ago the signs, "negroes for sale," were met with in almost every block in the business quarters. Slaves were formerly imported into Missouri from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Now, the tide, instead of following its Westward course, flows into towards the Gulf. Instead of shipping negroes into the interior, the dealers are receiving all their supplies from that quarter. These facts cannot be gainsayed—the proofs are within the reach of everybody, and their portents are unmistakably to the speedy disappearance of the institution from Missouri. It is impossible to retain negroes here when their value is twenty per cent. below the price paid in the Gulf States. It is not reasonable to suppose that farmers and others will pay $1,500 for a good field-hand when the interest on that sum, added to the expense of keeping, clothing and guarding him will exceed the hire of a white laborer who can accomplish three times the work of the slave.

A REPORTED EFFECT OF SOUTHERN INDIGNATION.

A New-York letter in the Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following statement:

"A large ship-building firm of New-York received an order from Charleston, S. C., recently, to build two steamships. They began to make arrangements to execute the order, and expected to employ, directly and indirectly, on their construction, from 200 to 300 workmen and laborers. But, upon the display of sympathy at the North for the traitor and murderer, old JOHN BROWN, and his associates, the order was withdrawn, and all these workmen, who would have had constant work during the cold Winter weather, and which would have enabled them to have kept their families in comfort, have been deprived of their work, and, to that extent, of their means of living.

They naturally ask the cause of all this? And being told that it was the work of Abolitionist and John Brown sympathizers, they expressed the greatest indignation, and made violent threats against them. They, also, went in a body and signed the Call for the Union meeting, and vowing all sorts of ill-will to Brown's sympathizers, and Co. Should the traitors and disunionists hold, or attempt to hold another meeting in a public building in New-York you may expect to hear of serious trouble."

MAYOR HENRY IN HOT WATER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The action of Mayor HENRY, at Philadelphia, in protecting the Abolitionist meetings, has excited much discussion in that city. In the City Council on Thursday evening, Mr. NEAL offered the following resolutions, which, after a fierce debate, were laid on the table:

"*Resolved*, That, if the Mayor had yielded to the advice of *timid gentlemen*, and closed the National Hall, on the evening of the 15th, through fear of a mob, he would have disgraced the city, and been no longer fit for its Chief Magistrate; but by protecting a meeting of *respectable citizens in the enjoyment of their undoubted rights*, he rebuked the *mob*, conferred honor on his office, and inspired his fellow-citizens with renewed confidence in his determination to maintain the laws.

Resolved, That the present Councils of Philadelphia will cooperate with their Mayor, and with all the means at their command, to *capture and punish any number of villains, whether in broadcloth or rags, who would either directly or by means of an infuriated mob, under any pretence whatever, frighten, insult and abuse respectable females in any place they may choose to assemble for any purpose they may desire.*

GOV. WISE ACKNOWLEDGING A PHILADELPHIA PRESENT.

Gov. WISE has addressed the following letter to his admirers in Philadelphia:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1859.

To James S. Gibbons, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

At the earliest moment that I have been able to do so, I acknowledge yours of the 12th, presenting, through me, to the State of Virginia, a flag from the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, pledging a "Union of hearts, a Union of hands, and the flag of our Union forever."

With that pledge I gratefully and affectionately accept that beautiful flag, which has been received, and is now unfurled in our capital, for a Commonwealth which gave a Jefferson to Carpenter's Hall for the day of the 4th of July, 1776, and a Washington to make the Declaration of that day, from that Hall, good.

Your sympathy, Sir, is the sympathy of patriotism; it is the beating of hearts to hearts, in bosoms which feel as our fathers felt towards each other. It would have been strange and unnatural, indeed, if any other feeling than this had flowed forth from Philadelphia. And you may rely on it, that we still have confidence in and love for the patriots of Philadelphia. Your State, in the late disturbance of our peace, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her loyalty to conservative principles, as they are embodied in our Constitution of Union, and we are assured that the mass of her citizens would be our brethren in arms against any wrongs to either Commonwealth. It is for that reason that I confidently appealed to their authorities to be vigilant to restrain those who would assail our peace and safety. And it is because of our sincere desire to preserve the Union, that we are impelled to ask, not only for sympathy from the people in their primary assemblies, but for the sanction of conservative laws to enforce the obligations of the Constitution.

I will communicate your letter to the General Assembly of Virginia, now in session, and invite them to take order upon the presentation of a flag, which, I pray, may be a sign of our "Union forever." I am, with grateful emotions, your fellow-citizen,

HENRY A. WISE.

THE FUNERAL OF COPPIC.

EDWIN COPPIC'S funeral took place in Ohio, Dec. 18. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says:

HANOVER, O., Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Yesterday I attended the funeral of EDWIN COPPIC at Friends' Meeting, near Whinery's Mill. JOSHUA COPPIC, an uncle of his living near there, left here last Wednesday for Charlestown to procure his body, having received a telegraph dispatch the day before to do so, from the Virginia authorities. He, with one or two other friends, returned last Saturday to this place with the body on the evening express, when notice was given that the burial would take place next day at 3 o'clock. Before their return it was expected that the body would be taken to Iowa, but for reasons satisfactory to his friends it was decided to bury him here.

The time was very short, but the word was rapidly circulated through the neighborhood, and a larger funeral I was never at. It is said that not less than 2,000 persons came to look at the victim of Virginia's revenge and malice, during the few hours from morning till the burial took place.

Of course there would have been a much larger attendance had a longer time been allowed. I heard several say to-day that they would have attended if they had known it. COPPIC'S friends are members of the Society of Friends, and of course the funeral was conducted according to their rules.

A very deep feeling appeared to pervade among the people, and a great deal of interest to hear of the doings during the last hours of COPPIC'S life; and I have not the least doubt but every Anti-Slavery man and woman left the ground with a deeper hatred of the vile system of American Slavery. All could not gain admittance into the house to see the corpse. It was taken into the yard and placed on a table, and as each one came to the side of the coffin they appeared to linger over it with more than usual interest and sympathy, notwithstanding the disfiguration of the face, caused by the mode of death.

JOHN BROWN'S "SECRETARY OF STATE" IN TEXAS.

HE OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

RICHARD REALF, the "Secretary of State" to the Provisional Government of the late JOHN BROWN, has at length turned up in Austin, Texas, in which city he arrived some two months ago, and delivered a lecture; since when he has been studying in that place for the ministry, intending to enter the Methodist Itineracy. These facts we learn from the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 5th inst. The editor of that paper, upon seeing articles of the Mobile and New-Orleans press relating to REALF, sent for him, and the following is the substance of the interview, premising by acknowledging his connection with BROWN in Kansas and Canada, the article thus proceeds:

He also entered into the history of BROWN, himself, COOK, STEVENS, TIDD and KAGI, going to Chatham, in Canada; says they were straitened for money; that the Provisional Constitution was read there by BROWN, and agreed to, and the officers elected, as stated. Mr. R. says that BROWN then informed him that FORBES was in New-York and in possession of certain correspondence between himself and FORBES and that he feared FORBES would use the confidential correspondence "to an evil use," and desired REALF to go to New-York and get the correspondence. Mr. REALF says that, finding himself thus implicated, he went to New-York, but did not find FORBES through GREELEY, as he had been advised, but revealed the matter to ORLANDO YEATON, managing book-keeper of HIGGINS & BROS., carpet manufacturers, Murray-street, New-York; Mr. BUTLER, lawyer; THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. MCANSEY, of Kansas, then on a visit to New-York, and the daughter of WILLIAM HENRY BURLEIGH. He then left for England, and often spoke of the matter in England and France, telling it, among others, to Mr. VEZEY, American Consul at Havre. Having renounced Abolitionism, he sailed from France to New-Orleans, and from thence to Mobile in April last.

He says that as soon as he learned BROWN'S purposes, he renounced all notions of participation, and only acted with them because of his conviction that, having learned their plans, he could not have escaped, though the pledge of secrecy only extended to the forfeiture of the protection which the society afforded. Mr. REALF assures us that his renunciation of abolitionism is sincere, and that he has told his acquaintances here that should he remain out of the pulpit, he intended to make speeches, giving his notions of the horrors of abolitionism in the North, during the next Presidential election; and if not, then to publish letters. He assures us that he does know that GERRIT SMITH sent money to BROWN, the latter saying that SMITH was cognizant of all his plans; that Dr. HOWE and THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Worcester, and SANBORN, of Concord, were cognizant of his plans, and would sustain him with money. He says that BROWN was a very secretive man and able leader. Mr. REALF mentions stopping in Cedar county, midway between Iowa City and Tipton, where he lectured on education and other subjects. He tells us that after leaving Cleveland for New York, he never had further correspondence with any of the parties—this was in June, 1858. And when he returned to the United States he supposed the whole expedition had been broken up. He offers no defence or apology for the monstrous wickedness of the purposes of the association, but professes a sincere conviction of the great moral wrong.

We will add that we yesterday suggested to the friends of Mr. REALF the propriety of his placing himself unconditionally at the disposition of the President of the United States. We are glad to say that *he has done so, and has also offered to surrender himself to Governor Wise*, and has notified these authorities that he shall remain here until their wishes are known.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, in copying the above, says: "We have conversed with several gentlemen who knew REALF well while here, and they all believe him to be, now that his character is unveiled, the basest conspirator of old BROWN'S gang. He is extraordinarily gifted, both as a writer and speaker, and is consummate hypocrite of the villainous Iago stamp. When we recall the *rôle* which he played here—his fanatic abhorrence of some of those trivial indulgencies incident to youth, the never-ceasing iteration of his filial love, his pious cant about little children, and the innumerable other traits that mark the snake-like sleekness of his disposition—we cannot but regard him as one of the most subtle foes the South could have in her midst. BROWN and the others, true to their compact, made the desperate venture, but REALF, after having kept the oath of secrecy even while among the very people whose lives and property were threatened, now proclaims his complicity with the effrontery of a bawd. In fact, as we learn from a letter from Austin, he is proud of his notoriety and regrets that his history was not known in that place before he lectured there, as then he would have had a much larger audience. To show the true character of the man, we may remark that within the short space of a few months he has renounced Protestantism and embraced Catholicity, and again returned to his first faith."

THE "HOWADJI" TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The Troy *Whig* says that during the services at the Session Room of the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church in that city, Wednesday evening, the Pastor, Mr. DURYEA, stated that he wished to say a word upon a subject which he could not consistently present on the Sabbath day. It was well known that Mr. CURTIS had been engaged to deliver a lecture before the Literary Association of that city, upon "Modern Infidelity"—in which he uttered the most rank infidelic sentisentimence. He thought such a lecture ought not to be delivered without a protest from this Church, even if no other Christian congregation would or dare join in it. If Mr. CURTIS would not change his subject, or if the Association would not throw Mr. CURTIS overboard, then that Society itself should be thrown overboard. He hoped the Church would take some action in the matter.

MINOR INDICATIONS OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

The South Carolina General Assembly has passed resolutions declaring it as its judgment that the Slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action; that the Governors of the several Southern States should be requested to appoint deputies to attend the Convention; that a special commission should be appointed to communicate the resolutions adopted by the State of Virginia, and to express the sympathy of South Carolina, and finally that the sum of $100,000 should be appropriated for military purposes to protect the citizens and their property from destruction in any emergency.

Judge Crain, of Circuit Court of Charles county Md., has issued an order, which has been concurred in by the Grand Jury of the county, for withdrawing all licenses granting to free negroes the use of firearms; and also authorizing the Sheriff and Constables to search for and seize upon such arms wherever found, and dispose of the same according to law. The order was issued under Acts of Assembly of 1831, chap. 323; of 1806, chap. 71, and of 1715, chap. 44.

Thirteen negroes, seven adults and six children, passed through Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 14th, *en route* from Petersburgh, Va., to Portsmouth, Ohio. They were recently manumitted by their owners. The male adults were freed some time ago, but remained until they secured the freedom of their families. They say that sixty-nine more liberated bondsmen are to come from the same locality about Christmas.

The bill for excluding free negroes from the State of Mississippi, passed the House on the 7th Dec. by a vote of 75 to 5. It provides that they shall leave the State on or before the 1st of July, 1860; or if they prefer to remain, that they shall be sold into Slavery with a right of choice of masters at a price assessed by three disinterested slaveholders, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the county in which the provisions of the bill may require to be executed.

A workman on the new State House in Columbia, S. C., was escorted out of the city by the Marshals for expressing incendiary language on the subject of Slavery. Upon his reaching the Charlotte junction of the city he was met by the Vigilance Committee, who stripped him to the waist and inflicted twenty-nine lashes and a coat of tar and feathers. When he arrived in Charleston he related his experience and made light of the whole affair, excepting the twenty-nine lashes.

The Adams Express Company have sent instructions to their agent in Cheraw, S. C., that should any package of freight likely to contain munitions for insurrection, rebellion or robbery, or other proceedings against the laws of the State or of the United States, consigned to any party or parties not known to said agent, he, the said agent, is to notify some proper officer of the same, and hold the same subject to the directions of the said officer.

Some days since Mr. AVIS, the jailor at Charlestown, Va., received a letter offering him a large sum to favor the escape of COOK and COPPIC, and requesting an answer to be sent to Washington. Information of this was sent to Mr. BOTELER, the representative from that district, who immediately set the policemen and clerks to watch for the person who should call for such a letter, but no one appeared to claim it.

The citizens of Louisa County, Va., have resolved that the election of Wm. H. Seward, or of *any member of the Black Republican Party*, to the Presidency of the United States, ought to be immediately followed by the secession of all the Slaveholding States from this Confederacy, and the prevention of any organization of a Federal Administration under such a President.

The Legislature of Alabama have under consideration a resolution that any white man who shall be suspected of promoting sedition among the negroes shall be liable to conviction upon negro evidence, provided that such evidence be not in direct opposition to the testimony of white persons whom the jury may deem credible.

An Italian grocer, named John GINOCHIO, narrowly escaped being lynched by the citizens of Petersburgh, Va., last Monday, for saying that JOHN BROWN was a good and very useful man, and instead of being hung he ought to have been made President of the United States.

An Abolitionist in Clayton, Ala., was brought before a meeting of the citizens, whose sentence was to array him in tar and feathers and then ride him on a rail around the town. The resolution was carried into effect, and the Abolitionist was ordered to leave the State within two days.

The Grand Jury of Wilson County, North Carolina, have presented EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York, and others, for recommending HELPER'S book; and recommended the Governor to demand said Morgan of the Governor of New-York for trial in North Carolina.

The report that the Southern students at Princeton College burned JOHN BROWN in effigy is contradicted. The effigies of SEWARD, BEECHER and WENDELL PHILLIPS were burned, and many of the Northern students took part in the proceedings.

The Hartford *Times* publishes a letter dated at Marion, (Ala.) telling of the arrest and threatened lynching at Prattville, of one Albertson, who had been engaged in distributing incendiary documents among the slaves.

A bill passed the Mississippi House of Representatives on the 9th, forbidding peddling in that State, except by citizens of the State. A reward of $25 is offered for information of violation of the law.

Benj. F. Winter, a blacksmith by trade, has been ordered to leave the town of Hamilton, Harris County, Geo., by a meeting of citizens, for avowing Abolition and incendiary sentiments.

Two of the free blacks in Staunton, Va., subscribed $5 each to the fund for the Harper's Ferry volunteers from Augusta County. A number of slaves expressed their desire to aid in the contribution.

A book agent, who was preaching to slaves in Waynesboro', Ga., was, by order of their master hung and buried on the spot. Two in Sylvania, Ga., were treated to thirty-nine lashes apiece. Still another is now in jail at Cahaba, Va., awaiting the decision of the authorities as to what shall be done with him.

At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, at Abbeville District, S. C., a resolution was adopted recommending the colored population as fit subjects for missionary efforts.

The Senate of Alabama have unanimously adopted resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a Convention in the event of the election of a Black Republican President.

A passenger on the Mississippi Central Railroad was pushed off the train while it was in full motion for denouncing Governor WISE and lauding JOHN BROWN.

Some person in Abington, Mass., sent to Charleston, S. C., a list of names appended to a call for a John Brown meeting in that town. It was subsequently published in the Charleston *Courier*.

It is stated that Gov. Wise had recommended, and the Council had approved of a commutation of Cook's sentence, when his letter to Mrs. Brown appeared, which sealed his fate.

John Brown was hung in effigy in Scottville, Va., by negroes, on Friday night, the 2d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fact that the ladies of Turkey have of late indulged themselves in wearing very thin veils and dresses, which allow their persons to be seen too much, has elicited an imperial edict, of which the following are the essential features: "Henceforth, all women, whoever they may be, on leaving their houses, must wear thick veils which completely cover their features, and be clad in dresses of cloth or other suitable material, without embroidery, trimmings or external ornaments of any kind. They must not show themselves out of doors simply in stockings and slippers, but must wear half-boots in yellow morocco leather, or some other suitable and decent covering for the feet. When they go out to make purchases, they are strictly prohibited from entering shops, but must stop on the outside to be served, and must not remain longer than is absolutely necessary. When they are on the public promenades, they must confine themselves to the part reserved for females. Any woman who shall be guilty of acts against the law, will be severely punished. No family shall keep equipages beyond their means, and the drivers must be most carefully selected. The men must also conform to the laws of propriety, particularly in the streets, or they will subject themselves to severe punishment."

A recent traveller, speaking of the Chinese town of Peking, and the first impression a stranger receives on entering within the walls, says: "Once he has passed under the ponderous northern gate, measured the thickness of the wall, and is fairly within Peking, he will be entirely bewildered; all before him is a confused and dusty mass of colors, men, mules, cabs, hundreds of camels, with the weary Mongols in their once red gowns, enthroned and fast asleep on their high summit; an immensity of wide, perfectly straight, and endless streets; a living ocean of the most degraded of beggars, of cooks, barbers, blind men beating upon kettle-drums, orators delivering speeches; then, right and left, brilliant shops, cafes and hotels, surmounted by long poles of all colors, wooden walls, beautifully carved and gilt over; in fact, it is a scene so unique in the world that no dream could ever be so eccentric."

The Boston *Traveller* says: On the night of Dec. 16, shortly after the family of Mr. Stephen Swan, of West Cambridge, had retired, a noise was heard at the door of the house, which was opened by the hired man, who was instantly knocked down by the person on the outside, the noise of which alarmed the family. Mr. Swan, having his gun handy, discharged it from the window of his room, at which the intruders escaped. At this moment the large barn of the farm, filled with hay, a large number of cows and farm implements, was discovered to be on fire, but the fire having been set in a quantity of salt hay, it did not burn freely, and was soon extinguished. Mr. Swan has been troubled by several villainous attempts of late—his cows have been poisoned, his cattle turned at large in the night, and this last attempt seems to have been designed to rob the house and burn the buildings.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in Boston Dec. 15, Mr. George A. Curtis, from the Committee to consider what measures should be taken by the city to aid in the erection of the proposed equestrian statue of Washington, made a report that the Committee of citizens who have the matter in charge have a sufficient sum of money to warrant the prosecution of the enterprise as rapidly as its nature will permit. A native artist of acknowledged genius and skill is busily at work perfecting a model from which the casting shall be made, but it is not likely that the statue itself will be finished before the lapse of one or two years. It is proposed to place this statue upon the highest central point of the Common, and to appriate $10,000 for the cost.

The *Nord* in its *feuilleton* gives the following dialogue between two children: "Why do people look so cross because Miss Chereau has been found not guilty? I can't make it out, I can't, for the servant girl who had little Mortara carried off has not even been taken up, it seems." "Eh! why that's true. And then, little Hua has been given back to his father, whilst M. Mortara has not yet found his child again." "Oh! yes! but you don't know, then, that M. Mortara is in Paris." "Oh, yes, I do." "Well! M. Antonelli is coming here too; he will give up little Mortara to the Congress, and the Congress will give him back to his papa." "Do you think so?" "Yes; my papa says so." "Oh, well, that's all right!"

One Stanard has been practicing upon the credulity of Robert F. Kewin, an Albany auctioneer, with whom he left two pianos to sell, pretending that he had himself purchased them at low rates from parties going to Europe. Mr. Kewin sold them for $440, and handed the money, minus the commission, to Stanard. Soon afterwards parties from this City waited upon him, and satisfied him that Stanard had hired the pianos from them, for five dollars per month, for the alleged purpose of instructing his pupils. Mr. Kewin very honorably returned the money to the persons who had purchased the pianos of him, and the instruments were resigned to their owners. It is found that Stanard has disposed of seven pianos in that manner in Albany.

Mr. Turnbull, proprietor and lessee of the Little Rock (Ark.) Theatre, found his wife locked up in a room, a few days since, under circumstances which warranted him in supposing that his honor as a husband was no longer intact. He watched quietly until he observed one Connor, an actor, emerge from the apartment, and the same afternoon invited him to call at his room. Connor did so, when Mr. Turnbull, in the presence of his wife, drew a revolver, and began to shoot at his guest. Strangely enough, he escaped bodily harm, and in the confusion which ensued, succeeded in leaving the town without waiting to fulfill his engagements.

In Boston, Dec. 16, in the criminal session of the Superior Court, Dennis Sullivan was on trial on a charge of selling a pint of milk adulterated with water, having reason to believe that it was so adulterated. Dr. Hayes, who had analyzed the milk purchased of Sullivan, testified that it contained over twenty-two per cent. of added water. Dr. Jackson was called for the defence to show that the analysis of Dr. Hayes was not reliable, and from the different manner in which these chemists conduct their investigations, there was so much difference in the results arrived at as to enable the counsel to figure out a serious disagreement in their testimony.

A serious disturbance occurred at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15, near Peeker's Hill, in a section of the town generally known as "Utah." It seems a gang of young Irishmen, the leaders of which were James and Thomas Hanlen, John Fox and Michael Murphy, commenced the business of the night by attacking whoever happened to come in their way. On Saturday the offenders were arraigned before Judge Taggart, and Thomas Hanlen was bound over in the sum of $1,000 for twenty days, to answer the charge of an assault with intent to kill; during which time the true character and extent of the injuries will probably become known.

George Rogers, (colored,) who pleaded guilty in Albany to an indictment for burglary, and was on Monday sentenced to Clinton Prison for a term of four years and nine months, on the same night made an unsuccessful effort to break out of jail. With the aid of a small piece of iron, the handle which he had wrenched off his bucket, he succeeded in removing several bricks from the inside wall of his cell, and was in the act of digging out another course of brick, when he was discovered by the night watch.

Some exempt firemen in Yonkers lately determined to form an engine company, and asked the Trustees of the Department for an old engine which belonged to the town, and which was lying idle. Fearing that the formation of a political club might be the ulterior object of the movement, the Trustees refused the request, whereupon the exempts purchased from Mr. Chanfrau, now a resident of Yonkers, old No. 4, of Brooklyn, the identical engine used by him when performing "Mose." They then proceeded with the organization of the company, and are now ready for duty.

The series of murders and atrocious assaults with which the people of Cleveland, Ohio, have lately been amused, is at length diversified by the suicide of Darwin E. Elmer, the proprietor of a thread and needle store. He had hung himself by tying a cord to the knob of one of the drawers behind the counter, and putting a slip noose round his neck under his shirt collar. When found, his legs were touching the floor. Letters found on him indicate that his fears of the near approach of the end of the world had preyed upon his mind until he was a monomaniac on the subject.

At a prayer-meeting held not a hundred miles from Groton, Conn., one of the Republicans prayed with great unction for the peace of John Brown's soul After he had finished, a brother from the "other side of the house" offered up his petition to the Throne of Grace, in the course of which he prayed that all men might live together in the love of the Lord; that wars might cease, and that "swords might be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks; more especially, O Lord, those twelve hundred pikes manufactured by that traitor to his country—old John Brown."

A serious difficulty occurred in a school in Hollis ton, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 15. The teacher, whose name is Wilcox, had heard that an attempt was to be made by some of the larger boys to put him out of the school-house, and one of the number, named Sherman, having proved refractory, he struck him on the head with a poker, inflicting a very severe but not dangerous wound. The teacher says his intention was to disable him from assaulting himself, and to intimidate the other boys. Wilcox has been arrested for the assault.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Dec. 19, Edward Jackson, convicted of an attempt to rob the United States mail, was sentenced to a imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Jackson was caught by the mail agent, Mr. Keck, in the act of administering chloroform to him, and after a struggle he jumped from the train, and made his escape, but was recognized and arrested the next day. Jackson, when sentence was passed, appeared to be very much affected, and shed tears freely.

A young man named Price, living in Jefferson County, K. T., recently gained a law suit over his father-in-law, who, to revenge himself, persuaded his daughter to leave her husband, and live with him. Subsequently he sued his son-in-law for her board, gained the case, and seized his cattle to satisfy judgment. The son-in-law afterward seized the old man's cattle and was making off with them, when he was arrested and brought back. He was about to be tried by law, when a body of men, composed of citizens of the neighborhood, seized and hung him, without judge or jury—very coolly burying him near by. A coroner's jury afterwards rendered a verdict against them; but, though a mock trial was had, nothing was done.

Pete Hummer, a butcher in Broadway, Warren County, N. J., was engaged to be married to a young lady in that town. The day arrived, and the invited guests presented themselves. While waiting for the bride elect to present herself, an intimate friend called Mr. Hummer out of the house for a few moments' private conversation. Strange to say, he did not again present himself, and the wedding was necessarily postponed. It afterwards was discovered that Pete was engaged to be married to another young lady in the same town, at 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Messrs. Winans are about to cut their steamer traversly in the middle, for the purpose of inserting a cylindrical tube 120 feet in length. Their object is to ascertain the maximum length that a tube of 16 feet diameter will bear, with the minimum resistance of the water to the whole bulk, when propelled by a given power. In the changes now contemplated the propeller will be thrown 120 feet from the center, where it now is, and if the experiment should be successful another tube of equal size will be inserted.

The Springfield *Republican* states that Henry Shipley, who lately committed suicide in California by taking strychnine, was a native of Shirley, and a graduate of Amherst College in 1850. He had been editor and assistant-editor of numerous California newspapers, and was once proprietor of the *State Journal*, during which time he had a street-encounter with Chas. A. Sumner, son of Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, and then editor of the *State Sentinel*, in which he beat him most shamefully.

A suit brought against the Worcester Railroad Company, by Barnard Freidman, was on trial in the Superior Court at Boston, Dec. 16. The plaintiff alleges that on the 27th of January last he purchased a ticket at Brighton for Boston, and after putting his baggage upon a car, the train started while he was getting on, and he was dragged some distance, and so severely injured that he was under medical care several weeks, and was prevented from laboring for a long time. He sues for $1,000 damages.

The executors of the late Dea. Ezra W. Fletcher of Whinsville, Mass., have paid over the following sums in accordance with his will: $2,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; $2,000 to the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; $500 to the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society; $500 to the American Bible Society; $500 to the American Education Society; $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society; and $500 to the American Sunday School Union.

Mr. Aguilla Parks, of Back River Neck, Baltimore County, (Md.,) went to an outhouse on a distant part of his farm on the 16th inst., to notify a free negro tenant to vacate. This summary action exasperated the negro, who went into the cabin to procure his gun. Mr. Parks, thinking to intimidate him, stepped inside the door, when the daughter of the colored man seized and held him while her father struck him a violent blow with an axe. Both parties were arrested, but the negro, himself, escaped.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells of an Illinois farmer who began life in La Salle County 19 years ago with a farm of 300 acres of land, bought at $1 25 an acre, a pair of farm horses, the necessary farming utensils, and $3 in cash. He now owns 7,000 acres of improved land, worth $175,000; has fed to the 2,500 beeves, which he has sold this Fall for $74,000, 10,000 bushels of corn, and still has on hand 20,000 bushels, besides 800 bushels of oats,

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held Dec. 19, 1859, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby, directed to publish the official canvass in the following newspapers, viz.: *Herald, Express, Times, News, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Courier and Enquirer, Abend Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Irish American, Leader, Dispatch, Atlas. Courrier des Etats Unis*, New-York *Traveller, Sunday Courier, New-Yorker Demokrat, Sunday Times, Metropolitan Record, Police Gazette, Tablet*, New-York *Freemen's Journal. Phœnix, Irish News. Sun, New-York Transcript, Evening Post*, and *Sunday Mercury*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Statement of the City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, in relation to the votes cast for Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, Governor of the Alms-house, an Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an even numerical designation; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District; two Constables in each Ward; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; one Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such other school offices as have become vacant by resignation or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall of said City, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th days of December, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held Dec 6, 1859, pursuant to the provisions of an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor, was seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Fernando Wood received twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which William F. Havemeyer received twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which George Opdyke received twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, was seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Greene C. Bronson received thirty-two thousand two hundred and two.

Of which Samuel J. Tilden received twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Solomon L. Hull received twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one.

And that there were one hundred and forty-five scattering votes.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Governor of the Almshouse was seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which James Lynch received twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which William T. Pinckney received twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Patrick McAvoy received twenty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John H. Briggs received nineteen.

And that there were three hundred and one scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, was as follows, to wit:

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and twenty.

Of which Richard Barry received one thousand six hundred and two.

Of which George P. Bickford received one thousand three hundred and eighty one.

Of which Patrick Coyle received four hundred and nineteen.

Of which Jacob Meyer received one hundred and five.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And that there were eighty-seven scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District was six thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which James Bagley received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Charles McBrian received one thousand six hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John Y. Watkins received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

Of which James H. Parker received twenty-six.

And that there were eighty scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District was four thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Michael Tuomey received two thousand six hundred.

Of which Thomas Bennett received one thousand eight hundred and five.

Of which John J. Cully received three hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Philip Duffy received thirty-five.

And that there were one hundred and fifty-two scattering votes.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand nine hundred and sixty five.

Of which John Russell received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Peter Mitchell received two thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Landers received one thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Charles Peck received two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Edward Falconer received eighty-six.

Of which Andrew Craft received six.

And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Charles G. Cornell received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew J. Odell received two thousand and fifty-four.

And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes cast for the office of Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District, was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Francis A. Boole received two thousand six hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Jeremiah G. Lugar received one thousand and forty.

Of which Edward C. Malloy received nine hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were seventy-five scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, was five thousand and forty-four.

Of which Gilbert M. Platt received two thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

Of which William Laimbier, Jr., received two thousand and seventeen.

Of which William Baird received three hundred and fourteen.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

Of which George J. Gregory received one thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were two scattering votes.

COUNCILMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the votes given for the office of Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Fourth Senatorial District was one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Haley received seven thousand and sixty-eight.

Of which Morgan Jones received eight thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Anthony J. McCarthy received six thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Henry Lux received five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph Shannon received seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William H. Bulteel received seven thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harris Bogart received ten thousand and eighty-two.

Of which William H. Caulfield received four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William Parker received five thousand two hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Charles H. Hall received five thousand and eighty-three.

Of which Isaac J. Duckworth received two thousand and forty-five.

Of which Warren Roosevelt received four thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which James A. Burns received seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Thomas Smith received seven thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which John Hogan received eight thousand five hundred and thirteen.

Of which Thomas McManus received six thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John Baulch received seven thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Noah L. Farnham received four thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which James Raymond received five hundred and sixteen.

Of which Anthony Conron received fifty-nine.

Of which Michael Golden received fifty-eight.

Of which Francis C. Gilmer received fifty-nine.

And that there were two hundred and sixty-nine blank, and one hundred and five scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which John Hoykirk received five thousand six hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Frederick Rollwagon Jr., received six thousand five hundred and sixty seven.

Of which Edward Costello received five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Of which John McConnell received six thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which John Van Tine received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Edward L. Murphy received four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Theodore Udell received four thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Andrew Mulligan received nineteen.

Of which Michael Dalton received five thousand four hundred and six.

Of which Patrick Flannigan received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Thomas G. Ball received five thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Of which Alonzo G. Reynolds received five thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Elias B. Gifford received five thousand six hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Joseph L. Perly received six thousand one hundred and four.

Of which Bernard Schwartz received five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which William B. Ashman received five thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Ryan received five thousand four hundred and seventy six.

Of which Thomas J. Carlton received five thousand one hunered and two.

Of which Frederick Repper received five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which John W. Jarboe received four hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Peter Hannigan received two hundred and sixty-four.

Of which James Haight received one hundred and nine.

Of which G. E. Erhardt received twenty.

Of which John Preston received eleven.

Of which John Mills received one.

And that there were ninety-two blank, and one hundred and thirty-two scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Sixth Senatorial District, was one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and eighty seven.

Of which Samuel T. Minson received nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received ten thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received nine thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Cornelius W. Campbell received nine thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which Pierre C. Kane received nine thousand six hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Baker received nine thousand four hundred and eighty.

Of which James Galway received eight thousand four hundred and forty-three.

Of which Abraham Lent received eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three

Of which John Maralious received eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Daniel Darrow received eight thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Henry C. Parke received eight thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Ingram received seven thousand six hundred and eighteen.

And that there were fifty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Seventh Senatorial District, was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and thirty.

Of which Ira A. Allen received eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Charles N. Decker received eight thousand two hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Charles McCarthy received six thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Of which Daniel B. Townsend received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Charles T. Pluckney received eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotta received seven thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Of which Theodore Machine received five thousand one hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Thomas C. Smith received eight.

Of which John Callahan received one.

Of which John McQuade received four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Frederick Muilleman received five thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Alexander Frear received six thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Abram S. Vosburgh received six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Philip F. Hanaran received four thousand eight hundred and forty.

Of which Thomas McCey received four thousand seven hundred and thirty.

Of which Terrence McGuire received five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Roger Dowling received five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Geo. W. Meeks received five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Edward Timpson received six thousand two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Francis Rupert received four thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-eight scattering votes.

CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and sixty four.

Of which Thomas Roche received seven hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Mathew Bierne received seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Andrew Carey received five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Charles Hutchings received five hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Hanlon received two hundred and sixty-seven.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Second Ward, was seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which John Sullivan received three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Joseph R. Reed received two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Dominick Sicot received one hundred and fifty-six.

And there that were six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Third Ward, was one thousand one hundred and four.

Of which John Hurley received three hundred and forty-two.

Of which Michael McCann received three hundred and seven.

Of which Alexander Thompson received two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John Fitzgerald received two hundred and three.

And that there were five scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fourth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and thirty two.

Of which James Donovan received one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Of which Michael Doody received one thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which James Powers received seven hundred and eighty-seven.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifth Ward was four thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand five hundred.

Of which Michael Kerrigan received one thousand two hundred and five.

Of which Henry L. Rottger received eight hundred and four.

Of which Henry D. Smith received seven hundred.

Of which George Washington Heath received one hundred and twenty.

Of which Rudolph Germer received fifty-one.

And that there were forty one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixth Ward was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Daniel Duffy received two thousand and eighty.

Of which Patrick Boyle received one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Conroy received one thousand and seventy-three.

Of which Roger Judge received one hundred and eight.

Of which James Nesbitt received eighty-three.

Of which Dennis Duffy received eight.

And that there twenty-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Christopher F. Klinck received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Collins received one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Linsey received one thousand four hundred and twelve.

Of which Michael Sullivan received eight hundred and twelve.

Of which James Collins received eighty-seven.

And that there were one hundred and fifty scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Robert Reed received two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Thomas Cavanagh received two thousand two hundred and eight.

Of which Abraham Moses received one thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Of which William B. Jones received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Ninth Ward, was ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Abraham Springsteen received three thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas Farroll received two thousand six hundred and two.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received two thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Conrad Buses received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John F. Davis received five hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Tenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Philip Riley received one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Charles F. Lyons received one thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which Reuben G. Mills received nine hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Jacob Messer received eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which John T. Horton received three hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James G. Scott received one hundred and seventy.

And that there were sixty-eight blank and fifteen scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eleventh Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Lorenz Oberle received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Jeffrey Losee received one thousand one hundred and eighty-two.

Of which David Harriott received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Michael Sutton received six hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-five scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twelfth Ward was four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which John Helmes received one thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John L. Farrington received one thousand and forty four.

Of which John U. Gent received nine hundred and sixty.

Of which Philip Werner received three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James King received six hundred and fifty.

And that there were five scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Thirteenth Ward was five thousand four hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Anthony Glastater received one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which Joseph Hildebrand received one thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which John Tilley received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Daniel Saffar received nine hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fourteenth Ward was five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Thomas Maguire received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Isaac Jones received fifteen hundred and fifteen.

Of which Edward S. Malloy received thirteen hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Cook received four hundred and ninety-four.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifteenth Ward, was five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John Hillier received one thousand seven hundred and forty-one.

Of which William Hepburn received one thousand five hundred and eighteen.

Of which Edward Samon received one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which John Folan received eight hundred and forty-one.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand three hundred and two.

Of which John Ready received two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Michael McCann received two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Benjamin J. Carr received two thousand and two hundred.

Of which Gerard D. Hopper received two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventeenth Ward was eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Rudolph Blumenberg received two thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Valentine Lutz received one thousand three hundred and ninety four.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William Lowber received six.

Of which John Hahn received one hundred and forty.

And that there were three hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighteenth Ward, was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which James Owens received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John R. Finlay received three thousand three hundred and three.

Of which William F. Jones received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

And that there were one hundred and seventy-seven scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which John McGlynn received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which John Mahony received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which William Cartwright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Herman Rocke received one thousand one hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were no scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twentieth Ward, was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand one hundred and fourteen.

Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand one hundred

Of which Matthew McConnel received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

Of which George Butcher received one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Patrick W. Black received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Patrick Black received one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Leonard Dielman received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James Hood received four hundred and fifty.

Of which Stephen D. Newton received four hundred and fifty.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Thomas Bradburn received two thousand five hundred and six.

Of which Matthew Nugent received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Amos Fletcher received one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William McFall received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which Peter J. Davis received three hundred and seventy.

Of which Peter Van Brunt received four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Jeremiah Lockwood received four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-second Ward, was six thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Thomas Cushing received one thousand five hundred and eighty seven.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Micagah M. Stanicls received one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Wm. H. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors, and Trustees of Common Schools, for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James G. Elliott received two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John H. Williams received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Cavanagh received seven hundred and sixty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the First Ward was two thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Lloyd Bryant received three thousand five hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Felix Duffy received seven hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Henry Myerholtz received two hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were no scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Daniel Brophy received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which James Cleary received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Murphy received five hundred and seven.

Of which John Harris received two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Martinius A. Van Lier received two hundred and forty-one.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward to fill vacancy was one thousand six hundred and twelve.

Of which Bernard Mullin received seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received five hundred and twelve.

Of which August Berger received two hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and thirty.

Of which Jared A. Timpson received three hundred and three.

Of which Charles Cruger received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and forty-one.

Of which Bernard Meyer received three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Carberry received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, was four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which David W. Orpheus received three hundred and one.

Of which Bernard Myer received one hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Common Schools of the Second Ward was eight hundred and forty-two.

Of which Arthur Hermance received two hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Joseph Manning received two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John J. Maloney received one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael Murray received one hundred and twenty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Oscar F. Northron received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Shea received one hundrdd and sixteen.

Of which James Sheridan received one hundred and sixteen.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was eight hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Isaac P. Wilkins received one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Hugh G. Crozier received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Collins received two hundred and three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Stephen E. Gardner received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John B. Thomas received two hundred and eight.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was one thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Harmon Wellbrook received three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Peter Kerran received three hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Henry W. Lecompte received two hundred and seven.

Of which James J. Costa received two hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward, to fill vacancy, was five hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Thomas Lyons received three hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Samuel W. Stout received two hundred and eight.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Eugene Shine received ten hundred and eighteen.

Of which Thos. Mullin received eight hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph Kirner received eighty.

Of which Blank received fourteen.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Of which Charles Kelly received ten hundred and fifty six.

Of which Daniel Healy received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Blank received five.

And that there were forty-five scattering votes

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Michael Carron received ten hundred and twenty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Riley received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which John Barry received eight hundred and seventy-four.

Of which William F. Kirk received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Philip Crehan received one thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Mathew McGowan received eight hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Blank received twenty-two.

And that there was one scattering vote.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which James M. Tuthill received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which John T. Savage, Jr., received seven hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Jeremiah Casey received three hundred and eighty.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty.

Of which Noah Worrall received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Hopkinson received one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Benjamin R. Conclkin received one thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which John Jesson received one thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Of which William Aymar received one thousand and sixty-five.

Of which William H. Burrás received nine hundred and twelve.

Of which Terence Foley received three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools in the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Timothy Brennan received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Thomas Stevens received one thousand and ninety-two.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John H. Wetjen received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Jeremiah Mahoney received one thousand and ninety-four.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Of which George Pierson received one thousand three hundred and sixty.

Of which Owen Kinney received one thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Patrick Geraghty received one thousand and eighty-nine.

Of which Henry O'Keefe received one thousand and eighty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Matthew Tully received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas W. Casey received one thousand and ninety-two.

And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was four thousand and ninety-nine.

Of which Daniel Coger received two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which Thomas Woodward received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James Collins received two thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Of which Alfred T. Concklin received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas Dunlap received two thousand one hundred and eighteen.

Of which Nathaniel M. Terry received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which John Duffy received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Richard O'Grady received two thousand and eighty-six.

Of which Edward M. Skidmore received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Mahlon T. Hewitt received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand and sixty-one.

Of which William S. Friers received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John B. Skidmore received one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

And that there were seventy-seven scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was three thousand seven hundred and four.

Of which John R. Lydecker received two thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Henry A. Morgan received one thousand three hundred and sixteen.

Of which William J. Moore received two hundred and sixty-four.

And that there were three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was three thousand seven hundred.

Of which John Dixon received two thousand one hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Isaac F. Duckworth received one thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Ralph Bogart received two hundred and sixty-four.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Emmet M. Faye received two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which William F. Eagan received two thousand and ninety-five.

Of which Samuel J. Berry received one thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Albert Hanson received one thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which John E. Landon received two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Erastus R. Brady received two hundred and sixty-eight.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Chas. E. Gildersleeve received three thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Levi Oaserdonk received one thousand three hundred and ninteen.

Of which William J. Van Arsdale received one thousand three hundred and one.

And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William J. Johnson received three thousand and sixty-six.

Of which John B. Spofford received one thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William H. Gray received one thousand three hundred and eleven.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William H. Gidney received three thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Henry P. See received three thousand and eighty-one.

Of which Gustavus A. Valentine received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Frederick Rodefeldt received one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which James T. Van Orden received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which John C. Carson received one thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the ninth Ward, to fill vacancy, was five thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Jacob C. Bogart received three thousand one hundred and one.

Of which Israel B Haines received one thousand three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Peter Banta received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Of which Daniel Slote received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Benjamin F. Schaffer received eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Blank received seventeen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Edward R. Holsworth received one thousand six hundred and forty-three.

Of which Edward Philips, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Blank received fourteen.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was five thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which John H. Niepoth received one thousand six hundred and sixty.

Of which Sylvester F. Nolan received one thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Gottfried Seheibel received eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Henry R. Jones received seven hundred and forty-one.

Of which Jacob Raynor received two hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Ezra M. Stratton received two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Charles Milletts received one.

Of which Blank received thirty-eight.

And that there were five scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Benj. T. Rhodes received two thousand seven hundred and two.

Of which Daniel D. Wright received two thousand one hundred and forty-one.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

Of which John N. Corneil received two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jeronimous Underhill received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Jacob Fuhrm received two hundred and ninety-one.

And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was nine thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Tunis H. Duryea received two thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

Of which William C. Barber received two thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Ross McGuire received two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which James Marshall received two thousand three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were fifty-one scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harvey H. Gregory received nine hundred and forty-eight.

Of which James Mackean received eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Abraham V. Williams received five hundred and thirty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which Samuel A. Hills received nine hundred and forty-three.

Of which Hosea B. Perkins received eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received five hundred and twenty-three.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and forty-four.

Of which Patrick McGann received one thousand three hundred and seventeen.

Of which William H. Hayes received nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which James S. Breath received nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which George H. E. Lynch received eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which William Martin received four hundred and seventy.

Of which John Moore received one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Samu

FOURTH WARD.
Commissioner—Eugene Cabine.
Trustees—Michael Carroll, full term.
Jas. Reilly, do.
Phillip Creahan, to fill vacancy.

FIFTH WARD.
Commissioner—James M. Tuthill.
Inspector—Noah Warrall.
Trustees—John Besson, full term.
Benj. R. Conklin, do.

SIXTH WARD.
Commissioner—Timothy Brennan.
Inspector—John H. Wetjen.
Trustees—Owen Kinney, full term.
Geo. Pearson, do.
Mathew Tully, to fill vacancy for three years.

SEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Daniel Cogar.
Inspectors—Jas. Collins, full term.
Thomas Dunlap, to fill vacancy.
Trustees—Richard O'Grady full term.
John Duffy, do.
Wm. S. Tuers, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTH WARD.
Commissioner—John R. Lydecker.
Inspector—John Dixon.
Trustees—Wm. F. Eagan, full term.
Emmet M. Fay, full term.

NINTH WARD.
Commissioner—Chas. E. Gildersleeve.
Inspector—Wm. J. Johnson.
Trustees—Wm. H. Gedney, full term.
Henry P. See, full term.
Jacob C. Bogert, to fill vacancy.

TENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Daniel Slote.
Inspector—Edward R. Holsworth.
Trustees—Sylvester E. Nolan, full term.
John H. Neipoth, full term.

ELEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Benj. T. Rhodes.
Inspector—John N. Cornell.
Trustees—Tunis H. Duryea, full term.
Wm. C. Barber, full term.

TWELFTH WARD.
Commissioner—Harvey H. Gregory.
Inspector—Saml. A. Hills.
Trustees—Patrick McGann, full term.
Wm. H. Hays, full term.
John Moore, to fill vacancy.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—David H. Gildersleeve.
Inspector—Manning Merrill.
Trustees—Wm. Gardiner, full term.
Eneas Elliott, do.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Andrew L. Byrne.
Inspector—Patk. Begg.
Trustees—Henry Mauren, full term.
John Freel, do.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Richard C. Morgan.
Inspector—Edward Robinson, Jr.
Trustees—Samuel L. Griswold, full term.
Wm. N. Blakeman, do.
Henry Fanton, to fill vacancy.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Dewitt C. Peters.
Inspector—Richard Martin.
Trustees—Wm. Caldwell, full term.
Jas Pollock, do.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—James McGuire.
Inspector—Michael Hahn.
Trustees—H. Herbert Williams.
Theodore Zoeller.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Wm. E. Curtis.
Inspector—Frederick E. Mather.
Trustees—James Cushing, Jr., full term.
John Walsh, do.

NINETEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—No election: tie vote.
Inspector—Charles H. Lyons.
Trustees—Robert McGiness,
William Hitchman.

TWENTIETH WARD.
Commissioner—Hubbard G. Stone.
Inspector—Daniel S. Youngs.
Trustees—Thomas Maher, full term.
John F. Williams, do.
Joseph N. Luckey, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Commissioner—Andrew V. Stout.
Inspector—Edward D. Jenkins.
Trustees—Alexander Brandon, full term.
Benj. B. Atterbury, do.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
Commissioner John O'Keefe.
Inspector—Ernest C. H. Starck.
Trustees—John Makewan, full term.
James Cudlipp, Jr., do.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 19th day of December, 1859
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859: a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, between 66th and 63th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIFTY SHARES OF New-York and New-Haven Railroad genuine stock. Apply to E. MEIGS, T. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st,
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY DEclare and publish notice of their intention to form a company for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, as expressed in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed June 25 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies."

John C. Johnson,	Robert Morton,
E. V. Haughwout,	Laurence Taylor,
Henry R. Treadwell.	L. Ingersoll,
W. J. Hall,	Samuel C. Marriot,
Ira Campbell,	Abram Ives,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Elijah Fisher,
V. B. Depierris,	Frank E. Howe,
John S. Mitchell,	Aaron Hardman,
Nathaniel Wheeler,	J. B. Miller,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.,	Daniel Walker,
Elias Howe, Jr.,	Robert Squires,
Allan Hay,	Gerardus Boyce,
William Moses,	John H. Sherwood,
F. W. Edmonds,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Alex. Marterton,	Thomas Hay,
W. D. Abbatt,	Daniel M. Devoe,
	David Jacobus.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATH. BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said boads in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1.
Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.
SILAS V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and upwards, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS —Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34, or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
a17-1aw6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor. No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET —French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 8th-av., below 75th-st.
40 lots on 9th-av., on a 100-feet street, below 90th-st.
20 lots on 48th and 49th sts., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av.
2 lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
16 lots on 2d-av., 54th and 55th sts.
8 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 55th-st.
4 lots on 8th-av., corner 56th-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 76th-st.
4 lots on Avenue A, corner 23d-st.
5 lots on 57th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 106th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 88th-st.
100 lots below 6th-st., with water right.
28 lots on a 100-feet street, and adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 2d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

House and store on 4th-av., near 28th-st	$11,000
A new modern 3-story house on East 18th-st	7,500
A new brown-stone house on 39th-st., near 4th-av.	14,000
Also, two on 39th-st., near Lexington-av	11,000
A brown-stone house, full lot, on 36th-st., near Broadway	9,000
A brown-stone house on 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs	11,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 22d-st	10,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 20th-st	8,000
A 4-story brown-stone English basement house on East 13th-st	11,000

Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It a is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE (22 feet front by 57 feet deep) No. 259 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the immediate vicinity of railroad and stage accommodations. The house has been built in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is in perfect order; the house throughout has been painted and frescoed this year: is replete with all the modern improvements—gas and Croton water in all the sleeping rooms; two ranges in kitchen, standing wash tubs; furnace in under cellar, which thoroughly heats the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., or at the office of the Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st. WASH. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, EXecutors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhoces, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the depôt at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, wagon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.
B. T. KISSAM, } Executors.
C. H. RHODES, }

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with sub-cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st.; lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant 3-story brown-stone front house, front full size; has all the modern improvements and is perfect in all its parts. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., adjoining, furnished in the very best style. Inquire of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD INVESTment.—FOR SALE—Five new and handsome brown-stone houses situated on 2d-av., with all the modern improvements. Will exchange for unencumbered lots a good farm within 100 miles of the City, building materials, Stocks or Bonds. Apply to F. A. WHITTAKER, No. 18 Wall-st., third floor, front.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 50x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 29 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 123d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. H. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 99 Beaver-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story stone-front high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner; terms moderate and easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 64 White-st., north side, 103 feet 5 inches, west of Broadway, containing 22 feet 7 inches in width by 110 feet in depth. Apply for further particulars, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts., being two blocks west of the Central Park. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY, FOR which vacant lots in the City of Brooklyn will be taken in exchange. Apply to Mr. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINE, from 40 to 80-horse power, with boiler suitable for the same. Engine or boiler would be purchased separate, if they could not be obtained together. Address Box No. 973 Post-Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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OLD MAIL LINE
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EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
Freight received on the 22d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00